

Saturday Gazette.

Bloomfield and Montclair, N. J.

WM. P. LYON, Editor and Proprietor.
CHAS. M. DAVIS, Associate Editor.

OUR PRINCIPAL OFFICE is next door to the Post Office in Bloomfield.

THE SATURDAY GAZETTE.
BLOOMFIELD AND MONTCLAIR.

An independent weekly journal of literature, educational, general news and local interests.

All public and local questions, including political and social, sanitary and reformatory, education and industrial topics will be clearly presented and fully and fairly discussed.

It is intended and expected to make it not only readable and interesting, but invaluable to every citizen of the county.

Nothing will be admitted to its columns that is unworthy of a cordial welcome to every family circle. It will be enlarged as soon as the subscription list will justify it. Price \$2 a year in advance.

The last volume closed with a circulation of 1,500 copies, extending to every part of Essex county. It should prove a valuable medium for advertisers. Subscriptions and advertisements will be received in Montclair, by E. Madison, in Caldwell, by M. Harrison, in Verona, by W. L. Scott, in Franklin, by J. H. Osborn, in Newark, by W. H. Winans, 445 Broad street, and at our office in Bloomfield, by mail to WM. P. LYON, Editor and Proprietor, Bloomfield, N. J.

Not having made up our carriers' routes for delivery of the paper at the homes of subscribers in Bloomfield and Montclair, we are still delivering them through the post offices, paying the postage ourselves on new subscribers and renewals where not otherwise provided for. We are gratified with the evidences given us daily by new subscribers, and otherwise, of the appreciation of our efforts to furnish a superior paper. Now is the time to begin subscriptions, with the volume. A few years hence every citizen of these towns will desire in vain to get a file of the GAZETTE from the beginning. Stop in at the GAZETTE office, and see a bound volume of last year.

Any church notices or other important notices for Bloomfield or Montclair will be in time if left at our office on Thursday mornings before nine o'clock, or if handed to the Bloomfield Station Agent, Mr. Somerville, at the Morris and Essex depot, enveloped to our address, or to the Bloomfield Station Agent on the Midland Railroad.

GOVERNMENT.

We do believe in the divine rights of Kings, and of Governors, of Magistrates and rulers, of teachers and of parents. Government in its various spheres of jurisdiction; in all its grades of position, high or subordinate; in all its ramifications of original or delegated authority, is entitled to respect and even reverence. It rightfully demands obedience to its behests—prompt, unquestioning, unconditional obedience; this is essential to its life and the exercise of its functions. But it also properly claims support—a cordial, unqualified, cheerful support; this is necessary to its usefulness and efficiency.

We do not subscribe to the dogma that "the King can do no wrong," nor to the principle of entail by which the Governmental authority and power are held to be the rightful inheritance of the chance heir, irrespective of qualifications of mind or fitness of character.

The source of all authority and power and government is in God—necessarily and rightfully in God—the Almighty Creator and upholder of all things, the infinitely wise and merciful Ruler. It is therefore well said by the inspired word, "The Lord is a God of knowledge; by his actions are weighed. Promotion cometh neither from the East, nor from the West, nor from the South. But God is the Judge; He putteth down one, and setteth up another; He maketh the poor and maketh rich; He bringeth low and lifteth up; He removeth kings and setteth up kings; He giveth wisdom unto the wise, and knowledge unto them that know understanding."

Government is at the foundation of law and order; it is the basis of internal peace, social stability and general prosperity. Hence anything that weakens confidence in the government, and respect for its authorized agents, should be regarded as inimical to the best interests of the subjects and opposed to righteousness.

Any person whose language and influence has a tendency to undermine rightful authority, or withhold aid and comfort from the legitimate rulers, is the worst enemy of the true interests of the state, the community, the family and the citizen. We do not see how these principles or this position can be denied by intelligent or right minded men, and our conviction is that their importance cannot be overrated. They should therefore be assiduously inculcated in the formation and training of the youthful mind, and we think they should be strongly asserted and exacted in the control of men.

Government, whether of the home, the school, or the state, being in every case essential to order, tranquility and other beneficial results, is no child's play; it is a fearful responsibility and of far-reaching consequences. Chosen in the order of Providence the office of magistrate is delegated by the Ruler of the universe, "The powers that be are ordained of God."

With these preliminary remarks let us look a little further into the different phases of government. Naturally we begin with:

PARENTAL GOVERNMENT.

This comes "not of blood, nor of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man, but of God." Direct from the Supreme Ruler, it was specifically appointed and established by his wise and unfailing law, forever. We lament the deterioration of character it has suffered in modern times. It is evident that home government and discipline are not what they used to be. We do not stop to inquire into the cause of this, whether from the increasing untowardness of "Young America," or the imperious requirements of business, and other circumstances, attributable to the exacting demands of this progressive age. Our present thought is to consider its character and consequences.

The first authority and control experienced by the individual is that of the parent and is the way of love. It is necessarily arbitrary and dogmatic, but not therefore the less affectionate and beneficial. Its intrinsic excellence is determined by the attributes of discretion, wisdom, sagacity, patience, self-control, &c., possessed by the parent. This is not the rule of moral suasion, but of *ipse dixit*, not of reasoning to gain the voluntary assent of the child, but of will, enforced, if need be, by physical compulsion. It acts under a sense of moral responsibility and dures not shrink from its heaven imposed obligations. Conscious of their eternal accountability the true parents would not evade their high trust, but carry an ever present conviction of the day of reckoning when they must render an account of their stewardship.

This government is in the strictest sense and the most obvious necessity, despotic; but it is the reign of instinctive law and of natural affection. It beholds in its subjects a reproduction of the original type of self, and an opportunity to cultivate and improve upon the model, till the ideal of beauty and perfection, cherished through all the centuries, shall at length be reached. Thus the theory and principle of parental government is set forth. But there are so many short comings in qualification or in practice, that the desired ends are seldom attained. In this starting point of human government should be laid the foundation for all modifications and varieties of organized control. Submission, respect, obedience, are essential qualities in the subject of whatever government. Unless these are inculcated and inwrought into the character under the parental rule, it will be much more difficult to establish them in the school room and the state. Indeed we can hardly doubt that, if parental training and discipline were more judicious, vigorous and persistent, young men and mature persons, would more heartily recognize the claims of all "the powers that be" whether in school, or church, in society or in state, and would be unspeakably happier and more useful in consequence.

Disrespect, dishonor, disobedience to parents begets evil the moment it is indulged and tolerated, and is ominous of ill to all governmental control? We have been led into these reflections from a conviction that it is the duty of the press to speak forth the sentiments of society, which we hope and think is reacting somewhat in this direction, and to rally and encourage both parents and children to give heed to the moitions of the times and stand up to the good old landmarks, and the heaven appointed standard.

Of school government and of civil government we shall have something further and more specific to say at another time.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A MEASURE OF JUSTICE.—Matthew Brennan, the late Sheriff of New York, and W. H. Shields, his deputy, through whose carelessness or connivance, the convicted purger and thief, Harry Genet, escaped from the clutches of the law and the prison he so richly merited, have been arraigned and convicted on a charge of contempt of Court and sentenced to 30 days imprisonment and each to pay a fine of \$250.

SCHOOL TEACHERS.—Is it possible that of 150,000 persons licensed in Pennsylvania as qualified to teach school, 149,029 have an imperfect knowledge of reading, writing, arithmetic and grammar? What wonder if the public schools fall into discredit? What wonder indeed, if they prove inefficient, as they must of course, in exciting and developing ambitious desires and establishing firmly the foundation of a valuable education?

The aggregate numbers are undoubtedly a mis-statement, but the licensing of any illiterate teachers is a disgrace and a misfortune.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE IN NEWARK.—Newark, last Sunday, for the first time in fifteen years, enjoyed a quiet Sunday. The new Mayor, Mr. Perry, who was elected for this purpose, issued his orders and Chief of Police Rogers perfected and carried out his plans, and the result was, the closing up of the liquor saloons, confectionary stores and stands, meat stores, &c. A few of the liquor stores set the law at defiance but these are being summarily dealt with, and all offenders will be punished. The new Mayor is in earnest, and is winning for himself golden opinions among all who desire an observance of Lord's day.

There are 1,400 children in New Brunswick between the ages of five and eighteen years who do not attend school. The total number of children in the city between those ages is 4,675.

HOME MATTERS.

BLOOMFIELD.

CENTRAL UNION SCHOOL.—An hour's call at our fine Public School produced a good impression of its present status and future promise. Usually there are some 500 pupils distributed among ten classes, each with its own teacher, and all under the supervision of the accomplished Principal J. Henry Root, A.M.

The building is large, pleasantly situated, and well appointed, and furnished with all the most approved appliances and conveniences for the purpose of promoting the education of our children.

The order was excellent and general interest was manifested by the children. Our conclusions were that the teachers have secured the respect and affection of their pupils; 2d that the qualifications and devotion of the teachers is evident; 3d that the scholars are interested, intelligent and ambitious; 4th that the classes generally are making solid progress.

These are not superficial or careless inferences. A longer examination would have improved our opportunity of judging, but we are satisfied that our conclusions are quite correct. We shall hope soon to spend a longer time there, and will perhaps name the pupil then that evidences the greatest general improvement in each class.

It is gratifying to state that Mr. John Sherman, one of the trustees, is much interested in this school and makes it a point to visit it every week.

In Central Avenue, (or Broad street) on the east side, the walks were well freed, and in Franklin street, also. On the west side of Central Avenue, between Liberty street and Belleville Avenue, (except in front of the unoccupied parsonage, and of the prospective library site, and below) they were splendidly cleared.

In Liberty street and in Belleville Ave., and in some others, possibly, there had been little or no care to clear the sidewalks up to Thursday night.

On the whole, in passing through the village, one cannot but notice a vast improvement in this matter over the careless indifference which prevailed last winter. Before the GAZETTE aroused the people to the importance, the comfort and the benevolence of due attention to it.

On Sunday afternoon last, the Union Colored Sabbath School held their Tenth anniversary. The occasion was one of a good deal of interest. The infant class composed of a dozen or more of the colored children between the ages of five and ten, did themselves as well as their teachers no little credit.

After answering a number of questions, they recited in concert the 23d Psalm, without hesitation or mistake.

The present roll of the school is sixty-five, and under the efficient superintendency of Mr. J. G. Broughton, and the school is in a flourishing condition.

MONTCLAIR.

The charity entertainment which took place on Dec. 30, did no more than realize their expenses.

We are glad to learn that Mr. Jas. Crane has recovered from his recent severe illness.

Many thanks to those who procured the laying of the crosswalk from Jacobus' building to Pillsbury's corner.

We hope to see two prominent corners in Montclair this Spring.

The hours of the Montclair Library have been changed to half-past one to five o'clock p.m. instead of two to six.

No robberies of late.

A number of the saloon keepers are indicted by the Grand Jury—so we understand.

All those who witnessed and enjoyed the Amateur Tableaux and Illustrated Ballads given last Winter under the supervision of Mr. Bartlett of Boston, will not fail to attend next Wednesday evening, Jan. 21. An entirely new programme will be given, among the novelties in which will be a scene from Dickens.

How was it after the last snow about clearing the sidewalks? A snow plow was run through the streets no doubt, but that seldom more than removes the bulk of the snow. We should like to give credit to those citizens who manifest a just regard for the credit of their town as well as for the comfort and safety of pedestrians, by promptly disencumbering the sidewalks after each snow fall. If we are advised (and we should like to be), we will be happy to publish it in the GAZETTE.

[On coming to our office this morning, we were startled on opening our communication box to observe on the first letter, the following date, and as we read along, in our bewilderment, were fain to conclude that we must have had a Rip Van Winkle sleep of fifty years. We hasten to lay it before our readers without criticism.—Ed. GAZETTE.]

TRAVELS IN AMERICA.

CHAPTER XXI.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 4th. 1881. I had just finished seeing the sights in New York. Next to New York, the most prominent object of interest, is Montclair; the far-famed mountain city of New Jersey; and as the 4th. was a holiday, I did not see how I could better employ my time than by visiting this beautiful place; so I went to the foot of Cortlandt street, and crossing the elegant Bridge which spans the North River at this point, and which lands passengers safe in Jersey City, in quicker time and with less risk, than the ferry boats of seventy years ago. Arriving in Jersey City I repaired to the splendid

depot of the Atlantic, Pacific and Great Eastern Railroad, and bought a ticket for Montclair. Then I took my seat in one of the cars forming the Chicago Express, and in a few minutes more I was on my way to Montclair, going at the rate of 26 miles an hour. After crossing Bergen Hill, I saw the old tunnel, (now unused) through which, sixty years ago, the trains on the Morris and Essex Railroad, used to plod their way to and from Montclair. The Atlantic, Pacific and Great Eastern Railroad has quite a history, as was told to me by the Conductor. The division from New York to the New Jersey State was built about the year 1870 and was then called the "Midland" Montclair Division. It was built by J. H. Platt, of Montclair, (or rather under his direction) at a great expense. It got in debt heavily and was sold at auction in 1879, and bought in by the National Air Line Railroad Company, and from them it was purchased by the present corporation. It is now a great through Passenger and Freight Railroad, leading from New York to Chicago, with eight Express trains each way, daily, all of which stop at Montclair. It is doing an immense business.

In 25 minutes I was landed at Walnut street station, Montclair, and as I saw an inviting Restaurant, at 137 Walnut Street, and being hungry, I entered, and partook of a meal, served up in admirable style. After my repast, I strolled down Walnut Street—the main avenue—which is indeed beautiful and charming. On the corner of Walnut and Forest Streets, on an elevation, is the City Hall, the grounds around which, are beautifully laid out and ornamented by trees, shrubbery, statues and fountains. On the opposite corner is the splendid, new fire-proof iron building of the DAILY GAZETTE. This paper was first published in Bloomfield in 1870, under the name of the BLOOMFIELD GAZETTE, in 1878 it changed its name to the SATURDAY GAZETTE and finally in 1903 it became the MONTCLAIR DAILY GAZETTE, under the editorship of Hon. Randolph Van Gieson. I bought a copy of the GAZETTE, also of the DAILY TIMES. There are 15 papers in Montclair, including dailies, weeklies and monthlies. The city is supplied with gas and also water obtained from the Passaic. One of the principal considerations that induced me to visit Montclair, was to see the residence of our late lamented President Austin D. Wolfe, on the corner of Orange and Hillside Avenues. On the way I passed the old Montclair School, and stopping in awhile, I looked over the roll of those educated there, and found the name of Rev. Bayard Harrison, who nobly served his cause by visiting the heathen in China and dying there; also the name of Senator James Turner. I visited President Wolfe's residence, but had not time to inspect it, being obliged to hurry away to catch the 7-50 down Pacific Express, arriving in New York at 8-20.

Yours resp'y,

JULUS.

PARISH MEETING.

The annual Parish Meeting of the Presbyterian Church, Bloomfield, was held on Tuesday evening last.

Dr. J. A. Davis was called to the Chair, and meeting opened with prayer by Rev. E. Seymour.

J. F. Randolph, the Stated Clerk of the Parish read the Minutes of the last annual meeting.

M. W. Dodd, from Committee on the New Bell, made an elaborate report which, as being the history of the Church was ordered on file.

A. T. Morris, from Committee on Horse Sheds, made final report. Accepted, and Committee discharged.

J. F. Randolph, from Committee on Sunday School Rooms, reported progress.

Amzi Dodd, from Committee of thirteen on New Pastor, made a succinct and able report, showing that the Committee, which had several conferences, were powerless, and that any action they might take would be ineffective for good, for want of preliminary definite action of the congregation on the subject of salary and parsonage, and certainty of ample provision to meet the obligations of the Church. The report closed with instructions from the Committee to surrender their appointment, and ask that they be discharged.

After a discursive and somewhat lengthy debate on the suggestions of the report, a resolution was adopted that the salary of our new pastor, when called, should be \$3,000 and a parsonage. An effort was made by Mr. Joseph K. Oakes to continue the same Committee, but Chancellor Dodd disclaimed for that Committee any wish, or even willingness to be elected en masse. The matter being now in the hands of the congregation they should, he thought, elect a new committee as though none had heretofore existed.

An election was then determined on, and the following were the successful candidates, and constitute the Committee under the resolution of the former meeting, but reducing the number to nine:

Jacob F. Randolph.
Thomas McGowan.
Samuel T. Potter.
Thomas Oakes.
C. P. Ladd.
J. M. Barrett.
J. G. Broughton.
Rev. Dr. Coe.
Dr. J. A. Davis.

The resolution reads: Resolved, That a Committee of Nine be appointed by this meeting, to whom all matters pertaining to the procurement of a new Pastor shall be referred, and through whom only candidates for settlement as such shall come before the congregation.

An election was then had for Trustees.

resulting in electing the following Board:

A. T. Morris.
Thos. McGowan.
J. F. Folsom.
S. T. Potter.
J. B. Reford.
Theodore H. Ward.
M. H. Dodd.

The meeting also resolved that the per centage on the new annuity be, as heretofore, thirty per cent.

The meeting adjourned at a late hour to meet again next Tuesday evening, at same place.

GENERAL NEWS.

A PATENT CONVENTION assembled at Washington, D. C. this week. Much interest is attached to its proceedings.

THE CHILLO VIOLINIST, who, though only seven years old, had attained a great distinction as a performer and a leader, died suddenly in Boston on Saturday last from heart disease.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.—Senator Frelinghuysen has a plan which he delineated in the Senate Chamber the other day, and made an able speech in favor of an early resumption of specie payments.

A SAD AND FATAL CASUALTY occurred on Monday night in 60th Street, New York. A fire, attributed to a defect in the furnace flue, in the second story of Mr. Jacob Stiner's costly residence, aroused the family from sleep in such a bewildered state as to disqualify the father from rational action. He, jumping from the roof of the bay window into the yard, fractured his skull so badly as to cause speedy death. Mrs. Stiner was an invalid in bed, attended by her daughter Deborah, who, though called to from an open window by Mr. Bolmar, who had raised a ladder and already rescued her sister, refused to leave her dear mother, and both perished in the flames. The wife of Mr. Lederer, one of our respected advertisers, is another daughter of the deceased.

NATIONAL.

JUDICIARY.—Attorney General Geo. H. Williams, who had been nominated for the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, observing the hesitation of Senators to support him, and seeing that there was no probability of a majority vote confirming his appointment, requested the President to withdraw the nomination.

CALVIN CUSHING was then nominated for that important office. It must be remembered that Gen. Cushing had already just been appointed Minister to Spain, with the expectation of sailing for Madrid in a few weeks. Considering General Cushing's advanced age (74), and his political affiliations (Democratic), we confess to some surprise that no more eligible candidate in all our 40,000,000 suggests itself to the mind of the President.

HON. CALVIN CUSHING's nomination has come to grief. Since the above was in type we learn that certain remarkable developments of Mr. Cushing's Copperhead proclivities have come to light, which have prompted the President to withdraw his name.

COMORES.—A bill has been introduced by Gen. Hurlbut to charter a double-track railroad from New York, fifteen hundred miles to Council Bluffs, to be a freight railway, with branches to St. Louis and Chicago. The estimated cost of the road is \$175,000,000. — A bill is under consideration for admitting Colorado into the Union, as a State. It is supported by 18,000 memorialists. — A memorial of a Woman's Suffrage Association at Indianapolis, opposes the repeal by Congress of the right of female suffrage in the Territories; "because," say the memorialists "it contemplates a step backward in the progress which this nation has for nearly a century been making toward the ideal of a just Government, whose powers are derived from the consent of the governed, as foreshadowed in the Declaration of Independence, and because it will be an act of gross injury to nearly one-half of the pioneers of civilization who have braved the hardships and dangers of frontier life, and who justly claim a voice in the Government which may dispose of their lives, their liberty, and their property, and because such a repeal proposes a return to the barbarous usages of the Dark Ages, a step wholly unworthy the intelligence and refinement of the nineteenth century." The memorial was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

NEW JERSEYDOM.

OUR LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature of this State met on Tuesday, and promptly organized, with Senator Taylor as President of the Senate, and Hon. Garrett A. Hobart as Speaker of the House.

Governor Parker's message was sent in, and presents some interesting particulars.

The State Finances are in a very satisfactory condition. The debt of the State is \$3,710,000, bearing interest at 6 per cent, and the Sinking Fund, for its ultimate liquidation, now amounts to just about half as much as the debt.

In the State Prison there are 600 convicts, and the health and discipline are good.

The Lunatic Asylum is overcrowded. The new one being built at Moravia Plains will cost \$1,500,000, and be a credit to the State.

The Geological report, just made public shows that there are 200 iron mines in the northern part of the State, yielding a product last year of 870,000 tons of ore.

The regulation of the Fisheries in the Delaware have been under consideration by a joint Commission of New York and Pennsylvania, with a resulting agreement that all laws in either State, respecting them, shall require the concurrence of both legislatures. Salmon spawn have been placed in the Delaware in immense quantities. An effort is also to be made to restock the river with shad.

Efforts will be made to repeal the law passed last year authorizing Sunday railroad trains. Memorials to this effect have been prepared by the Episcopal Diocese, the Methodist Conference, the Baptist Convention, and others not remembered.

It is expected that the Watchung Railroad, which is to connect West Orange with New York, will be in running order early in the Spring. The laying of the track will be completed in about ten or twelve days.

The Young Men's Christian Association, of Northern New Jersey, will hold a convention at Newton, commencing Wednesday, the 21st inst.

The Town Committee of East Orange, appointed to consider the advisability of effecting a consolidation with the other towns of Orange, have presented a report adverse to the proposed measure. The impression seems to prevail now that consolidation will not be effected.

The late Robert Van Arsdale, of Newark, bequeathed \$8,000 to Princeton College for the purpose of promoting charitable instruction, and to Rutgers College some valuable scientific instruments, including an equatorial telescope, with the stand, micrometer and equatorial clock.

The question of consolidating the townships of West Hoboken, Weehawken, Union and North Bergen, which comprise the northern portion of Hudson County, is being earnestly agitated, and the committee from the different townships will hold a conference shortly.

The Industrial Institute of Newark have just elected a Board of Directors. Among the number are ex-Congressman George A. Halsey, ex-Gov. Marcus L. Ward and ex-Mayor Peddie.

At a mass meeting held at East Orange resolutions were adopted opposing the proposed annexation to Orange or Newark.

The name of the station heretofore known as Highland is changed to PERU, and that heretofore known as Upper Belleville to Essex, both on the road from Newark to Paterson.

EPHANY.

Report of a Sermon by the Rev. T. Jefferson Danner, at Christ Church, Bloomfield, Sunday morning, Jan. 11, 1874.

NUMBERS XXV. 17. I shall see Him, but not now, I shall behold Him, but not sight. I shall see a star out of Jacob and a scepter shall rise out of Israel.

Epiphany, called also 12th day, as a festival of the Church, occurs twelve days after Christmas. This festival of the Church celebrated on Tuesday last, is one of peculiar interest, as bringing to our notice the great goodness and mercy of God, in making the gospel free to all mankind. Following the feast day itself, we have the Epiphany season, being the weeks intervening between Epiphany-day and the "Paschal season." The Sundays in this season, to use the language of another, "bear us gently along in the growing light of the Sun of righteousness, now manifested to the world."

The word Epiphany, means manifestation. The ancient Church was wont to celebrate under this festival several distinct manifestations, namely: Christ's manifestation in the flesh—conceived by the Holy Ghost, and born of the Virgin Mary. This the first manifestation or showing forth—the manifestation of humility! 2d. The manifestation to the wise men, what should be our course? Even that we should consistently walk therein. That we should be sufficiently thankful for so inestimable a blessing—and "so let our light shine before men, that they may see our good works, and glorify our father which is in Heaven."

St. John writes, "God is light, and in Him is no darkness at all. If we say that we have fellowship with Him and walk in darkness, we lie and do not the truth. But if we walk in the light, as He is in the light, we have fellowship one with another, and the blood of Jesus Christ, His Son, cleanseth us from all sin."

When the Wise men followed the leading of the stars—when they came and stood beside the manger-cradle of Christ, they rejoiced with exceeding great joy; they fell down and worshipped Him; they poured out their gifts—gold, frankincense and myrrh. And when they departed, they returned no more to Judea, with the tidings of Christ's birth place, as he had requested them to do. For they had been warned in a dream that Herod sought to kill the young child, therefore they returned unto their own country by another way.

Beloved, are we so careful, so considerate of Christ's presence. Christ as manifested in our hearts, as were those wise men of Christ's person. Christ manifested in the flesh.

They disregarded the request or command of the powerful King, and obeyed the heavenly vision, thus preventing the intended attempt upon the life of the newborn Saviour.

Christ has manifested Himself in our hearts. The Holy Spirit hath taken up His abode in the hearts of men.

How many having found the light of the world—having once poured out their gifts before the God-man, have yet returned unto the same country whence they came, and by the same way bringing reproach upon Christ in the midst of His people, having crucified their Lord afresh by their sins and shortcomings. The times upon which we have fallen, are indeed evil. We need more and more of the true light—the light which shineth unto the perfect day.

I say, then this is the Church's opportunity—the Church's work. But, 'tis also our individual work. For, just in proportion as each individual member of the Grand Army of the Church militant, bestirs himself and herself, just in that proportion will the Church Catholic, (universal) be able to accomplish the work before her.

To accomplish her blessed work—to overcome all manner of evil existing in the world, will depend, under God, upon her faithful Christians obeying the Prophet's call: "Arise, shine, for thy light is come, and the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee."

Let us pray for the illumination of the Holy Spirit. Pray in the words of this day's collect, "that we may both preserve and know what things we ought to do, and that we may have grace and power—faith fully to fulfill the same."

Contemplate the earnest, faithful journey of the wise-men, as they followed the leading of the star.

Emulate their simple child-like faith—for it was of heavenly birth.

"Faith deep and strong, of heavenly source,—fruits of an earthly soil."

That faith which brings us in lowly adoration at our Redeemer's feet. That faith which bridges over the darker hours of life, and bids us look forward to a blessed immortality beyond the grave!

[We should like to have made this report more complete, but our space will not permit. The discourse was admirably conceived, and delivered with great clearness and pathos. Many passages were eloquent, and we should characterize the whole as interesting, practical and edifying.—Ed.]

